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NEWS.

PROFESSOR C. S. SARGENT has been elected a foreign member of the Linnean Society of London.

MR. C. G. PRINGLE, the veteran collector, has been appointed keeper of the herbarium of the University of Vermont.

PROFESSOR M. TREUB will be absent from Buitenzorg from May, 1902, to March, 1903, his address being Amsterdam.

SIR WILLIAM THISELTON-DYER, director of the Kew Gardens, has been appointed to the post of "Botanical Adviser" to the colonial Secretary of State.

DR. WILLIAM J. GIES, adjunct professor of physiological chemistry in Columbia University, has been appointed consulting chemist to the New York Botanical Garden.

DR. E. C. JEFFREY, Instructor in botany in the University of Toronto, has accepted a call to Harvard University, bearing the official title Assistant Professor of Vegetable Histology and General Morphology.

PROFESSOR D. H. SCOTT has been elected Botanical Secretary of the Linnean Society to succeed Mr. B. D. Jackson, who has served in that capacity since 1880, and who now becomes General Secretary.

DR. F. L. STEVENS, instructor in charge of the department of biology of the North Carolina College of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, has been promoted to the full professorship, and also appointed consulting biologist to the Experiment Station.

MISS LAETITIA M. SNOW has been awarded the fellowship given by the Baltimore Association for the advancement of University Education of Women. She will use the fellowship in continuing her botanical studies at the University of Chicago.

A VERY PRETENTIOUS "art portfolio," entitled "La grande flora de Colorado de Montana y Llanos," has been published by Frank S. Thayer, of Denver, Colorado. The only interest to botanists is that the series consists of illustrations, reproduced from water colors, of twelve "native wild flowers." The descriptions were prepared by Mrs. S. B. Walker, the well-known collector and cultivator of Colorado flowers. Her work has been exceptionally well done, excepting in so far as she has been handicapped by the requirements of publication and lack of competent proofreading.

THE *Journal of Mycology* has been revived by its founder, Professor W. A. Kellerman, now of Ohio State University. The original editors, Messrs. Kellerman, Ellis, and Everhart, conducted it for four years, when it passed under the control of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Under this arrangement three volumes (1889-1894) were issued. After an interval of eight years it has now reappeared as a quarterly, the first number of the eighth volume being published in May last. Such a journal should find ample support among the rapidly increasing number of professional mycologists. The annual subscription is one dollar.

THE SUBJECTS for the Walker prizes in Natural History, of interest to botanists, are as follows: For 1903, "A monograph of any genus or group of Thallophytes;" for 1904, (1) "The reactions of organisms to solutions considered from the standpoint of the chemical theory of dissociation," (2) "Relations of plants to electricity," (3) "A statistical study of the relative cross-fertility between the varieties of a species." For the best memoir a prize of \$60 may be awarded. If, however, the memoir be one of marked merit the amount may be increased to \$100 at the discretion of the committee. Information concerning the details of the competition may be obtained from Glover M. Allen, Secretary, Boston Society of Natural History.

AS A RESULT of a series of experiments begun at Clemson College in 1901, and brought to a successful completion in the laboratories of the New York Botanical Garden, Dr. Alex P. Anderson has developed a method by which, with the application of heat to starch grains and to air-dry starch in many forms, the granules or particles are expanded many times their original dimensions, being fractured into innumerable fragments during the process. As a result of this treatment a grain of rice is expanded to eight or more times its original volume, while still retaining its original form. Other cereals exhibit similar behavior. The process is applicable to nearly all starchy seeds and starchy substances, greatly increasing their nutritive availability. The products obtained are pleasant to the taste, and the process may be varied to produce a great variety of flavors with any given cereal. Furthermore, the material prepared in this manner is absolutely sterilized and may be preserved or stored for long periods. The approval the products have met from food and chemical experts suggests that the process may prove of great economic and commercial value.